

# SOLEMAN RITES FOR CARDINAL

Beloved Prelate Laid to Rest After Impressive Ceremonies At Cathedral.

(Continued from First Page.)

Now will be suspended above the tomb of the dead prelate, there to hang until disintegrated by the hand of time. On either side of the catafalque burned three candles while a seven branched candelabrum of sacred significance stood at the head.

**THROGS CROWD CATHEDRAL.**  
The pontifical mass of requiem began at 10 o'clock. Long before that hour a throng which numbered thousands surrounded the mourning-draped cathedral into which presently moved the long procession of clergy and hierarchy. The last solemn requiem for the dead cardinal was attended chiefly by the hierarchy and priests of America and the distinguished representatives of municipal, State and national governments as well as by many of the diplomatic corps and their staffs from Washington.

Earlier services had been especially set aside for the children of the archdiocese, the men and women of the religious orders, and for the laity. Although the seating capacity of the cathedral is great, it would have afforded accommodations for only a small fraction of the throng which assembled outside long before the hour set for the services.

Up the broad aisle of the cathedral to the sanctuary with its sable-draped altar, past the bier of the dead churchman, the long procession wended its way as the great organ pealed out the solemn tones of the funeral march.

First came the cross bearer, followed by the seminarians from St. Mary's, who later sang the Gregorian chants which Cardinal Gibbons had done so much to revive. Then came the priests from the Baltimore archdiocese, as well as the clergy from far—hundreds of them—all wearing the distinctive garb of their spiritual affiliation.

**MONKS IN PROCESSION.**  
There were brown-robed and black-robed Franciscans, as well as Franciscans of the Capuchin order; Benedictines in black, Dominicans in white, and then Jesuits in black with their cinchures and Redemptorists, Oblates, Mariists and Priests of the Holy Cross, also in black. Carmelites in brown and white were followed by Augustines in black with leather girdles, each with a crucifix pressed to his breast. After them came Augustinians and Norbertines from the Catholic University in Washington, all garbed in shining white.

A touch of brilliancy was added to the scene when scores of Monsignori, each attired in flowing purple robes and wearing a purple barrette, moved toward the catafalque where lay the honored dead. Then came the archbishops and bishops, fourscore of them—gorgeous in mitre and cope—followed by the officers of the requiem mass. The celebrant of the mass was the Most Rev. John Bonzano, D. D., apostolic delegate and thus the representative of the Pope himself.

**CATHEDRAL IS HUSHED.**  
The solemnity without the cathedral was as hushed and impressive as the ceremonies within. Especially impressive was the calm which brooded over the city at 10 o'clock, the hour set for the beginning of the funeral mass. In accordance with a proclamation of the Mayor, there was a five minute suspension of work. During that period street traffic was at a standstill and there was a general cessation of activity. Governor Ritchie, also, in a proclamation to the State of Maryland, requested a one minute suspension of all activities as a mark of grateful recognition of Cardinal Gibbons' life and work.

Archbishop Bonzano, celebrant of the mass, was attended by two deacons of honor, and then came the deacon of the mass, the sub-deacon, and the masters of ceremonies. At the very end of the long procession which made its way through the nave, heavily draped with black and purple, were the ranking members of the hierarchy in America—Cardinal O'Connell of Boston, senior Cardinal in the United States, and Cardinal Begin of Quebec, ranking prelate in the Dominion of Canada. Each wore, besides the Cardinal's red denoting membership in the Sacred College, the mitre and a heavily brocaded cope of rare splendor.

**NOTABLES AT CHURCH.**  
Among the distinguished laymen noted in the great assemblage were the Mayor and city officials of Baltimore, clergymen of many denominations, the Governor of Maryland and his staff; James A. Flaherty, Supreme Knight of the Knights of Columbus; Rene Viviani, envoy extraordinary to the United States and former Premier of France; the French Ambassador, Jules J. Jusserand; the Italian Ambassador, Vittorio Rolando Ricci; the Belgian Ambassador, the Spanish Ambassador, representatives of the British Embassy and of the Polish legation and other members of the diplomatic corps and government officials who came over from Washington for the funeral.

The funeral sermon was preached by the Most Rev. J. J. Glennon, Archbishop of St. Louis. Just before the service to the crypt, the casket was accompanied by the

# CATHEDRAL OF THE ARCHDIOCESE of Baltimore, in which the late Cardinal Gibbons was baptized and today interred in a mortuary crypt.



# POPE PAYS TRIBUTE TO DEAD PRELATE

Character of Cardinal Gibbons Extolled in Official Message from Vatican.

BALTIMORE, Md., March 31.—In a message from Rome Pope Benedict XV, head of the Catholic Church, extols the work and character of Cardinal Gibbons. The Pope's tribute reads:

"The death of our dear brother, the cardinal-archbishop of Baltimore, is a great grief, not only for his diocese and his country, but also for the whole church. Cardinal Gibbons was the living testimony of the magnificent development and the powerful organization which the Catholic Church has attained in his country, and for this reason he, more than anybody else, could show to the people marvelous fruits that the church can produce for the good of mankind, even in our time and notwithstanding numerous difficulties. Cardinal Gibbons, excellent priest, learned master, vigilant pastor, was also an exemplary citizen, and by the example of preaching of Christian virtues, he contributed efficaciously to the sound progress of his great country. His memory, therefore, must be cherished with profound veneration, not only by every Catholic, but also by every citizen of the United States of America."

# TURKS IN RETREAT ON ANATOL FRONT

Greek Army Draws Nationalist Forces Back 75 Miles in Offensive.

CONSTANTINOPLE, March 30, via London, March 31.—The Greek army engaging the Turkish Nationalists on the Anatolian front has advanced seventy-five miles since the offensive was opened.

The Greek offensive was originally planned to be successfully completed on Tuesday night, according to dispatches received at Allied headquarters today from the theater of hostilities. The Turkish nationalist leaders explain that their retirement eastward was made necessary by the numerical superiority of the Greeks. According to the nationalists it was their plan to defend the present position until the advancing Greek army by retreating, knowing that the Greeks would have to leave considerable forces in the rear to garrison captured territory and to defend the lines of communication with their base at Smyrna.

It is declared by the nationalists that "the situation is unchanged," since the Turkish army is still intact and is in a better position to offer resistance than it is much nearer its base of supplies. The Turks claim that their situation, from a military viewpoint, is improved, if anything. It is not known here whether the Greeks plan another advance. If so they must bring up fresh supplies from their base. The Turks claim they are prepared to meet a renewal of the offensive, "but will not accept battle until conditions are equalized."

# CUMBERLAND GETS SITE FOR AIR MAIL LANDING

CUMBERLAND, Md., March 31.—As the result of the aeroplane visit here Monday of Lieutenant C. E. Crumrine, chief of the Postal Air Service, and Lieut. James J. Langdon, of Bolling Field, it is proposed to locate a landing field for army and postal aviators on the proposed Federal air route from Washington to Dayton, Ohio, here.

The property of the American Cellulose and Chemical Manufacturing Company, Limited, at Anacostia, along the Potomac river, six miles west of here, will be used. A large field in the bottom has been granted.

# R. R. CRISIS PUT UP TO RAILROAD

President Takes Up Wages and Rates Problem With Judge Barton.

By DAVID M. CHURCH.

International News Service.

President Harding today took up the difficult task of untangling the railroad snarl.

The President conferred with Judge R. M. Barton, chairman of the Railroad Labor Board, and Chairman Clark, of the Interstate Commerce Commission. With these two officials the President planned to make a thorough study of the present railroad situation.

**WAGES AND RATES FIRST.**

One of the first questions which the President is understood to have taken up is that of reduction of wages for railroad employees and reduction of freight and passenger rates for the railroad, seeking the views of the chairman on these questions.

Railroad executives are understood to have already laid before the President extensive arguments showing the necessity for reduction of wages, and the President desires data from Judge Barton as to the views of the railroad board on this subject. Chairman Clark is understood to be prepared to outline the situation with regard to possibility of rate reductions.

**100 ROUTES HAVE DEFICIT.**

The seriousness of the situation, from the railroad standpoint, is shown in a report issued today by the Association of Railway Executives, which declares that reports filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission show that the carriers in January suffered a deficit of \$1,167,800, while 109 out of 202 railroads reported that they failed to earn their expenses and taxes. During December there were but eighty-eight railroads which reported failure to earn expenses and taxes.

The Association of Railway Executives holds that the railroads are failing to earn the per cent guaranteed under the transportation contract under the advanced rates. It is expected, however, that the Administration in its inquiry will seek to determine whether earnings might be increased by a greater traffic if rates were reduced.

# EMPLOYEES PRESENT HECHT WITH PLAQUE

Representative Business Man is Honored at 25th Anniversary of Store's Founding.

Headed by Commissioner Cuno H. Rudolph, leading Washington business men and several hundred employees of the Hecht Company gathered at the store last night to celebrate the twenty-fifth anniversary of the founding of the large department store.

The presentation of a large silver plaque to Alexander Hecht, founder of the store, and songs and speeches featured the exercises. In presenting the plaque on behalf of the employees, District Commissioner Rudolph paid tribute to Mr. Hecht for the service he has rendered the District as a business man.

In behalf of the employees of your company, I am presenting to you this plaque. The District Government I present you with this plaque and congratulate you on the service you have rendered the District as a business man of high worth," remarked Commissioner Rudolph in presenting the plaque.

**HECHT VISIBLY AFFECTED.**  
Mr. Hecht was visibly affected as he received the plaque. He praised the store family for their earnest co-operation throughout the years of loyalty to the firm, and pledged himself to continue commercial service to employees and the public as in the past.

Mr. Levi, store manager, presided and briefly outlined the twenty-five years' history of the organization. He said that twenty-five years ago the Hecht Company started business with one store occupying the first floor. With the growth of the business the firm gradually acquired possession of the entire building, and then the adjoining properties, until they owned the corner sites, including the Shubert-Garrick Theater on F street, and warehouses extending back on E street.

**TO ERECT NEW BUILDING.**  
Since planning its business upon a specialized basis, the growth of the firm has been more rapid than ever before. The new building, which is now in process of being remodeled for the expanding hosiery and glove shops, and it is expected that in the near future the Hecht Company will erect a new building, which will be one of the largest in Washington.

Besides store employees the celebration party included Stanley Lansburgh, A. Weyl, Sam Hart, Phil Herrmann, M. Goldenberg, Simon Kamm, Sam Heller, Joseph Straesberger, Harry Hahn, A. Lisner, William Everett, C. P. Derby, Arthur Seymour, Harry Cunningham, Charles J. Columbus, and F. A. Wheller.

The office was decorated with floral offerings from various business stores of the city. Music was rendered under the direction of Charles S. Wenger, of the Community Service.

# FIVE GENERATIONS were caught in one picture when Mrs. Sarah Connerton, of England, recently celebrated her eighty-seventh birthday. From left to right in the photograph are Mrs. W. B. Stutsman, mother of the baby boy; Mrs. Frank Clark, his grandmother; Mrs. William Bailey, his great-grandmother, and Mrs. Connerton, his great-great-grandma.



# SAYS U. S. BARS WOMEN CHIEFS

Mrs. Gardner Advocates Civil Service Revision Without Regard to Sex.

Thorough and equitable reclassification of the entire Civil Service system on a strictly merit basis, with legal provision for administration without regard to sex, was advocated today by Mrs. Helen Hamilton Gardner, member of the Civil Service Commission, before a delegation from several women's organizations and the Federal Employees' Union, No. 2, who sought the commissioners' aid to combat alleged discrimination against women in the Federal service.

**WOMAN MORE SUITABLE.**

"There is no question as to the existence of inequalities and discriminations," Commissioner Gardner declared. "It seems to this Commission that where women and men are equally competent there should be no discrimination. It is also plain that for some positions women are more suitable than men."

Mrs. Gardner said she was thoroughly familiar with the "blockade" against promotion of women as practiced in several Government departments. The Commission is powerless to prevent this discrimination, she said, without the necessary Congressional authorization.

"The Civil Service Commission and every member of it, none more earnestly than myself, are in accord with the movement for equitable reclassification of the service," Commissioner Gardner continued.

"This, as I see it, is the constructive way to proceed to overcome the inequalities. It is the successful way to work, and in view of the fact that women now have full citizenship, it is the course upon which we can confidently proceed to correct inequalities in the Civil Service."

# EQUAL RIGHTS PLEA ANGRERS DEMOCRATS

Senator Penrose Stirs Up Controversy By Stand in Behalf of Negroes.

By J. BART CAMPBELL.  
International News Service.

A far-reaching political effect is predicted by both Republican and Democratic leaders today to result from the declaration of Senator Boies Penrose, member of the Republican National Committee from Pennsylvania, and titular Republican leader of that State, for "equal rights" for the negro.

Acting largely under orders from Penrose, the House of Representatives at Harrisburg has just passed a bill which provides that negroes in Pennsylvania may patronize hotels, cafes, restaurants, educational institutions, and amusement places on equal terms with whites. The measure would severely penalize those who own or conduct "public utilities or accommodations" for refusing negroes access to them, or for denying negroes the same privileges accorded to whites.

"I communicated with my friends at Harrisburg that I wanted the bill passed," Penrose said. "I believe the time has come when our negro citizens must no longer be denied those rights as freemen which is given them by the Constitution. There must be an end to the repression and discrimination to which negroes are subjected."

"I see no reason why a negro should be denied a cup of coffee and a sandwich in a light lunch cafe frequented by whites just because his color happens to be different from theirs. I see no reason why he should be turned away from a hotel or a restaurant because he is not white. Surely he has a right to a place to eat and a place to sleep."

# SALIENT FEATURES IN PROPOSED STRIKE

Number of British coal miners—1,200,000.  
Production per week—4,500,000 tons.  
Value of weekly coal output—Approximately \$45,000,000.  
Average earnings for the British miner in 1919 (estimated), \$1.10.

# BAGGAGE RATE OUT IN CAPITAL

25 Cents Dropped Off Third Zone Charge—10 Off Second, and 5 Off First.

The Public Utilities Commission today announced a reduction in baggage rates charged by the Union Transfer Company. The new rates are effective April 1 next. The Commission's decision is a rejection of the company's application for a continuation of the present rates.

**THREE ZONES AFFECTED.**  
The order, in part, follows: "That the charge to be made by the Union Transfer Company for the handling of the first piece of baggage in the third zone, now fixed by commission's order number 388 at \$1.50, be and the same is hereby reduced to \$1.25; that the charge for the first piece of baggage in the second zone be reduced from \$1.10 to 9 cents, and that the charge for the first and additional pieces of baggage in the first zone be reduced from 65 cents to 6 cents."

**OTHER RATES CONTINUED.**  
"That all other rates and charges of the Union Transfer Company now in force be and the same are hereby continued in effect for a twelve months' period, beginning April 1, 1921."

"That this order take effect on April 1, 1921, and remain in force until March 31, 1922. On April 1, 1922, the rates and charges shall be restored automatically to those in effect immediately prior to the first of January, 1921, unless or before April 1, 1922, the commission shall have ordered otherwise."

# PROTEST ITALIAN PLAN TO PAY U. S.

Press of Rome Attacks Consolidation Scheme of Ricci and Rolando.

ROME, March 31.—A proposal that Italy consolidate all her financial obligations to the United States into a single loan to be paid in ninety years provoked hostile comment in the press today. The newspapers declared that it was ridiculous that Italy, the poorest of the allied nations, should offer to pay her war debts before England or France.

The debt consolidation scheme was said to have been worked out by Senator Rolando and Signor Ricci, the Italian ambassador to the United States, who recently arrived in Washington.

"Why," demanded the Corriere de la Sera, "should the Italian ambassador at Washington, without consulting his government, promise to pay sums upon which Italy, even now, cannot pay the interest?"

An explanation is expected from Premier Giolitti and Count Storza, foreign minister.

# DR. CRAFTS TOURS WEST TO AROUSE U. S. MORALS

Dr. Wilbur F. Crafts, of Washington, superintendent of the International Reform Bureau, is now engaged in a Western tour to arouse public sentiment in behalf of moral measures which will come before the new Congress, according to an announcement here today.

# BRITAIN ON EVE OF LABOR WAR

National Coal Strike, Effective Tomorrow, Now Appears Inevitable.

By EARLE C. REEVES.  
International News Service.

LONDON, March 31.—Great Britain is on the eve of a new labor war.

A national coal strike, effective tomorrow night, seemed inevitable today. The press warned the public that a general walkout of the miners appeared to be unavoidable.

**MINERS IN CONFERENCE.**

The executive committee of the Federation of Miners held a meeting this morning, but no statement was issued. Later the committee members went to Union House to confer with representatives of the other two branches of the triple alliance—the railway men and the transport workers.

The miners, which have been operated under Government control and Government subsidy since the war, are to be turned back to the private owners tomorrow. Anticipating this action the mine owners announced wage reductions. The miners refused to accept the wage cuts and threatened to strike if they were put into effect.

The operators contend that the wages of the miners have been raised to such a point that, under private ownership, the collieries would be operated at a loss. They point out that the operating deficit last month was about \$25,000,000.

**ARBITRATION URGED.**  
It was proposed that 80 per cent of the gross receipts be turned over to the miners in the form of wages, but the men contend that this would not give them a living wage.

It is probable that the campaign for nationalization of the coal mines will be revived. This has been a vital problem in the British labor situation for more than two years.

Sir Robert Horne, president of the broad of trade, has appealed to the men not to take any hasty action until all avenues of arbitration are explored.

# NEW YORK DIALECT WORRIES REFORMER

Miss Perkins Goes on Trail of 'Gimme,' 'Lemme,' and Other Atrocities.

NEW YORK, March 31.—Miss Dagmar Perkins, who is head of the Association for the Improvement of American Speech, is worried about the way in which the language is deteriorating—at least, judging by the way young America is employing it here in the big city.

"Young boys and girls, especially in New York and Brooklyn, say: 'Lemme see it' when they should say 'I want to see it,' 'permit me to look at it.' Then, again, you will hear: 'Me fren's awai,' which, translated, means 'My friend is out right.'"

In addition to these popular expressions there is a great and growing class, known as the "Gimmies." The sweetheart will say to his adored one: "Gimme, gimme, gimme." And she will reply: "Ah, gwan. Gimme time to think it over."

Miss Perkins says "Gimme" is New York for "give me," which is an imperative form of verb "to give."

There are such terms as "Attabo," which is an exclamatory expression intelligible only to the youth who infest the ball parks in the summer time.

"The very 'listen' also is often overworked and used improperly, according to the Perkins reformers. Quite frequently it is used as a mere expletive, simply to attract attention and is the common mode of salutation employed by many phone girls. No infrequently it is coupled with 'who-zizz,' a term that expresses an indefinite, not to say lazy interpretation of someone's identity.

# T. R. ASKS NAVY OIL INSURANCE

Assistant Secretary Favors Additional Protection for Vast U. S. Fuel Lands.

Acting Secretary of the Navy Theodore Roosevelt believes the Navy Department should have at its disposal a sufficient acreage of oil lands to guarantee that American warships will never run short of fuel, regardless of what conditions in the open market may be.

**TAKE OUT OIL INSURANCE.**

"This does not necessarily mean that the Navy Department should go into the oil business immediately as a producing concern," said Roosevelt today. "It merely means that the navy should take out insurance against the eventuality of a world shortage of oil."

The Secretary's statement has added significance in view of the fact that tremendous pressure has been brought to bear upon the Navy Department during the past two years by oil interests and oil operators to induce it to throw open to public exploitation thousands of acres of potential oil lands which the navy holds in reserve.

**200,000 ACRES RESERVE.**  
Roosevelt is convinced the Navy Department not only should retain control of its various oil tracts, aggregating approximately 200,000 acres, but also that it should take additional protective measures, if developments in the world fuel situation indicate the navy is likely to be handicapped by a shortage.

Experts of the United States Geological Survey have estimated the oil reserves of the world. The navy's underground reserves at 1,465,000 barrels. Three of the five tracts held by the navy are petroleum reserves, located in Wyoming, Utah, Nevada, and California, and two other reserves of oil shale are located in Colorado and Utah.

# RUSSIAN ROYALTY JOINS BREAD LINE

Former Princesses and Generals Do Menial Tasks in Warsaw Soup Kitchen.

WARSAW, March 31.—Forming every day in front of the Orthodox Church on Podval street, in this city, is the most remarkable bread line in the world, and the persons in the line are fed from a soup kitchen operated by perhaps the most unusual personnel in the world.

Behind the bread line is a personal army of 1,000 Russian refugees of the upper classes, including nobles, diplomats, high officials of the former Russian Court, generals, land owners and professors.

"This is such a pathetic bread line, Ludmila Lublinoff, head of the Russian relief work in Poland says: 'All of these refugees belong to the 'intelligentsia,' or intellectual class, which was such a force under the old regime in Russia. Professional men constitute a large percentage of the refugees, and they stand in a long queue in the yard at noon ready to do the menial work, waiting their turn for their meal at the public kitchen.'

"They not only take their dinners at the public kitchen, but many of them find occupation there. People who a few years ago were very rich and powerful in Russian court circles are today serving in the dining room and kitchen as cooks and dish-washers and waiters."

"The kitchen and dining room are under the direction of members of the refugee colony, assisted by the American Red Cross. The manager of the public kitchen is a former colonel of the Russian Imperial Guard. The manager of the branch kitchen in Chtrow is a celebrated professor; the controller is a count, former master of ceremony of the Imperial Court. As assistants he has a former Czarist Minister and a former Governor.

"Among the waitresses, two bear the title of princess, one of counts, one is the wife of an admiral, another the wife of a general. Coffee is poured by the wife of a famous general, assisted by a baroness and by the sister of a former governor-general.

"Meal tickets are handed out by a general, the woodshed is in charge of a former Judge of the Supreme Court; the errand boy was once the Lord Mayor of a south Russian city; the pantry manager is a famous architect. There are army officers, lawyers and preachers, and a fuel brigade which cuts the wood for the kitchen."

# WYOMING HAD FIRST OF WOMEN JURORS

LARAMIE, Wyo., March 31.—Mrs. N. A. Heath, whose husband recently died in Ogden, Utah, has been revealed as the only surviving member of the first woman jury in the United States. The jury was drawn in Laramie in 1870 and acted throughout a full term of court.

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